

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
ORANGEBURG DIVISION

Angela Creel,

PLAINTIFF

v.

Andrew Saul, Commissioner of Social
Security Administration,

DEFENDANT

Case No. 5:20-cv-00276-TLW

Order

Plaintiff filed this action seeking review of the Commissioner’s decision denying her disability claim. ECF No. 1. On March 26, 2021, the magistrate judge assigned to this case issued a Report recommending that the Commissioner’s decision be reversed and remanded for further proceedings. ECF No. 14. On April 22, 2021, this court accepted the Report and reversed the Commissioner’s decision. ECF No. 18. Plaintiff’s counsel now moves for attorney’s fees under the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) on the basis that “Defense Counsel’s position was not substantially justified.” ECF No. 20-1 at 7. The motion seeks reimbursement for counsel’s representation and his paralegal’s time in the amount of \$3,796.88 in fees. ECF No. 20 at 2. The motion also seeks reimbursement for \$21.15 in expenses. *Id.* The Commissioner submitted a response consenting to Plaintiff’s motion and stating that it would accept the assignment and pay the fees directly to Plaintiff’s attorney if it is shown that, at the time of this Order, Plaintiff owed no debt to the government that would be subject to offset. ECF No. 21.

Under the EAJA, a court shall award attorney’s fees to a prevailing party in certain civil actions against the United States unless the court finds that the government’s position was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A). “The award is mandatory *unless* the government can demonstrate that its position was substantially justified.” *EEOC v. Clay Printing Co.*, 13 F.3d 813, 814 (4th Cir. 1994) (emphasis in original). The question is whether there was arguably substantial evidence to support the Commissioner’s position, not whether there was some evidence to support the position. *Anderson v. Heckler*, 756 F.2d 1011, 1013 (4th Cir. 1984). This standard is met if there is a “genuine dispute.” *Pierce v. Underwood*, 487 U.S. 552, 565 (1988).

An award of fees or costs under the EAJA is payable to the party rather than to the attorney. *Astrue v. Ratliff*, 130 S. Ct. 2521, 2524 (2010). However, nothing in *Ratliff* divests the Commissioner of its discretion to directly pay the party’s attorney where there is no debt owed to the government or funds remain after satisfaction of such debt, and the party has assigned the award to counsel. *See, e.g., Walker v. Astrue*, No. 2:09-cv-960-TFM, 2011 WL 1297744, at *2 (M.D. Ala. Apr. 5, 2011) (“While *Ratliff* generally confirms that attorney’s fee awards under the EAJA are payable to the ‘prevailing party’—the litigant—and are thus subject to offset any debt owed by such litigant to the United States, the opinion does not explicitly reject the practice of awarding fees to attorneys where the litigant has assigned the right to receive such fees directly.”).

After careful consideration of the briefs and materials filed by the parties, the

Court concludes that the Government's position was not substantially justified. Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion for attorney's fees, ECF No. 20, is **GRANTED** in the amount of \$3,796.88 in fees and \$21.15 in expenses. The Commissioner may pay the award directly to Plaintiff's attorney if it is shown that, at the time of this Order, Plaintiff owed no debt to the government that would be subject to offset.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/ Terry L. Wooten
Terry L. Wooten
Senior United States District Judge

August 4, 2021
Columbia, South Carolina